The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 7. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully placed it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents; one square one month $2,00, two squares $3,00, three squares $5,00, four squares $6,00, half column $10,00, one column 15,00. Executors or administrators notices $3,00; Auditors $2,50. Editorial notices twenty cents a line. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract. Transient advertisements must be pre-paid. Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the varie Railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

POETRY.

DOGMATIC.

We hear that a bill has been presented to our State Legislature proposing to tax dogs. As almost everything under the sun seems likely to be taxed, we are not surprised that the canines should be "counted in." But, surely, our Solons are getting into a bad way; when it is manifest they are "going to the dogs" for money. If dogs are to be taxed, may we not expect that cats will soon be in the same category, or, as Shakspeare says, "in a consultation overthrown." And then the canaries—why not? And where is it all to end? (*Quien sabe?* as the Spaniards say. Meanwhile, let us speak a good word for the dogs, who are really in more danger than they are aware of. For Assistance Will beget entailment; and, alas! resentment in the case of dogs is more than the sound of the word seems to hint. It will be heads, not tails, that will be "agitated."

Some years ago, when a dog tax was proposed in the Legislature of a neighboring State, a member who opposed the bill and succeeded in defeating it, published a clever bit of "doggerel" on the subject, which we annex—commending it, most respectfully, to the members of our own Legislature:—

TO MY DOG JOWLER.

Jowler, they've taxed you, honest friend;
Assessed you, put you in the rail;
To exile every dog they'd send,
Unless some friend will pay his poll.

By all that's good, the rascals meant
Betwixt us two to breed a strife,
And drive you into banishment,
Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But, Jowler, don't you be alarmed!
If politicians do neglect you,
Confound their tax! you shan't be harmed,
I know your worth, and I'll protect you!

But taxes, by the Constitution,
Convey the right to represent;
So dogs, by this same resolution,
Might just as well as men be sent.

Now, dogs and men, and voters hear,
That Jowler's put in nomination
To go, upon the coming year,
And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, beware of demagogues,
Keep clear of the minority;
Take care to smell of other dogs,
And vote with the majority!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW I LOST MY WHISKERS.

CHAPTER I.

"Do you object to smoking, sir?"

This I asked in my blandest manner of an old gentleman, who sat with his face hidden by a newspaper, opposite to me in a railway carriage.

All the seats in the carriage were filled; I and four others were on our way from Cambridge to enjoy the Christmas vacation. Our spirits were high, for there is a delight in banishing for a time all thought of conic sections, Newton's "Principia," and little-go, and entertaining in exchange, vision of "hops," skating parties, and all the orgies which every right-minded family hold at this season in honor of King Christmas.

But I must introduce you to my chums, for chums we were, although our tastes did not lie in the same direction. Jack Stirrup is (or rather was at that period) a riding and hunting man, and was frequently to be seen at Newmarket! Stretcher, on the other hand, loved boating, and preferred the sight of a well developed biceps to that of the best bred hunter, and would often remark to Jack "How on earth you can say you would rather see the 'Two thousand' than the 'Time-race' in the 'Colquhoun Skulls,' I cannot for the life of me make out." Edwards was a poor and reading man, but whose wit and talents rendered him a universal favorite; whilst Davies was a rich, open-handed, good hearted fellow as ever lived. For my own part, I do not think I had any well defined peculiarity, but did a little of everything. I read a little, rowed a little, hunted a little, had a fair income—in short, if I had any characteristic at all, it was a love of laziness and practical jokes.

We congratulated ourselves in getting a carriage to ourselves (with the exception of the old gentleman I have named) for we intended to keep out the cold, and beguile our journey with sundry pipes and cigars. We had our cases out and were preparing to light up, as a matter of course, when we were astonished by my *vis-a-vis* dashing away the newspaper which had hidden his face.

"Do I object to smoking? Yes, sir, I do object very strongly, sir! and I beg that you will instantly replace your cigars in your pocket. I insist on having no smoking in this carriage."

We looked aghast at this sudden burst of old-gentlemanly wrath.

"Might I ask if you intend traveling far on this line sir?" inquired Edwards, in his comically polite tone.

"What is that to you, sir? What business is it of yours where I am going to?"

"I merely wished to suggest, in case of your traveling far, that, pleasing and delightful as it would be for us to enjoy your agreeable society, yet, nevertheless; we would try to bear the loss, should you prefer to change carriages at the next station."

"No doubt you would wish to get rid of me; but no, sir! I do not move my seat, and the first one that smokes I report to the guard."

"In that case, I fear we shall be obliged, painful though it be, to tear ourselves away," I said, as we drew up at a small station.

Fortunately we found the next compartment empty, and as we started again we pulled out our cigar cases, this time to light their contents.

"The old boy has certainly got out of bed the wrong side this morning," said I, puffing away.

"Or has made a mistake in his betting book," remarked my sporting friend. "We'll give him a benefit now, at any rate; I vote we take it in turns to puff smoke through the lamp hole. Let's look at him: ha! cooled down a little, is about to compose himself to sleep. I'll trouble you for his nightcap; come and look at it Fred."

I did so, and roared on seeing a red, woven cap of conical shape, which added very considerably to the irascibility of the wearer's features.

With a perseverance which deserved a better cause, we each made a paper tube, and putting the end through the lamp hole, took our turn at "smoking him out;" and I blush as I now think how heartily we enjoyed the enraged state in which he paced up and down the empty carriage, like a caged tiger.

The next time we stopped, however, the guard put his head into our carriage window, and said with a wink:

"Gentl'm in next compartment complains of your smoking sir."

"Smoking!" we exclaimed, with mock indignation. "Do we look as though we'd been smoking? What nonsense?" and added in a mysterious manner, "You see there's one vacant seat; of course we're not going to tell tales of the man who occupied that."

"All right!" said the guard, laughing, "I wasn't born yesterday." And after a slightly confidential transaction of a pecuniary nature, left us in peace.

The snow, which had been falling heavily all day, now lay thick all around. Our eyes ached again, as we looked out of the window (which was itself all frosted over,) on to the dazzling snow which covered all the landscape; and as we stamped our feet on the floor of the carriage, we began heartily to wish ourselves at our journey's end, and by the fireside.

* * * * * *

"Halloo! what are we stopping for now? I wonder whether we're going to do an upset, or anything exciting of that kind, said Davies, looking out of the window. "I don't see a train anywhere that we can have a friendly collision with."

"Get out here, gentlemen," said the guard, passing the window; "the line is snowed up, and we shall have to wait till it is clear."

The grumbling which this pleasant announcement caused was immediately stopped by our hearing the voice of our disagreeable companion in the next compartment.

"Line snowed up, is it?" said that gentleman, trying to appear calm in his fury, and we get out here? Ah! and do you suppose I am quietly going to submit to this? The line ought to have been cleared ready for us. I shall bring an action."

"But sir, how on earth could they ——"

"Might I request to know who spoke to you, sir? I consider your remark and interference excessive impertinence."

This was a little too bad, and I turned to Jack and whispered that we would devise some plan of giving our friend a lesson demonstrative of the evils attending bad temper at Christmas time.

We were fortunately stopped at a distance of only two hundred yards from a station; but a very poor station it was without any waiting-room or refreshment rooms.

The station-master, who was a pleasant sort of fellow, said we should have to wait but a couple of hours, and gave us a room, where we made the best of a bad job, and having sent for some beer from the nearest "public," became, as Edwards mathematically observed, approximately happy. The old gentleman, however, had not yet vented all his wrath, but kept on anathematizing the snow and the railroad people at intervals. After we had warmed ourselves, Stretcher proposed that we should have some songs; but as no one volunteered, I suggested that we should get on our way sooner if we all went out and helped to clear away the snow from the line. To this all agreed (with the exception of our amiable friend, of course.)

We had worked very merrily for about an hour and were congratulating ourselves on being able to start again, when Jack came running up again with a very pleased expression of countenance, and as he tapped me on the shoulder, I remembered that he had not been with us for the last half hour.

"Fred," he said, "I've an idea."

"Keep it then," I replied, "for it is so rare a commodity with you, that I would not deprive you of it for the world."

Don't chaff and I'll tell you all about it. I went up into the room at the station just now, and found our friend, the old boy, fast asleep in his chair, completely collapsed under the soporific effects of the fire, and a glass of brandy and water. I immediately ran into the village and bought these, he said, showing me a gimlet, and a screw-driver.

"What in the name of everything ridiculous do you want these for?" I asked.

"Don't you see? we shall be able to start again directly, now that the line is clear; we meanwhile run up stairs, and screw the old gentleman firmly into the room—the train goes on—we are revenged for his surly behavior to us, and he will then learn that 'old gentlemen should not be ill tempered at Christmas time.'"

"Capital!" I said, always ready to fall in with a practical joke, "let us be off at once."

We certainly found the old gentleman in as Morphean a torpor as we could wish. His feet were propped up in a chair, whilst his boots were drying, and he was breathing with his mouth wide open, in rather an apoplectic manner.

"Shall I put a snow ball into each of his boots?" I said.

"No! that would be too much of a good thing, but I'll tell you what you shall do: you're rather a swell at drawing, aren't you? I'll just burn the end of that beer bottle cork, and you shall artistically adorn his face."

"That is splendid," he whispered, as I finished off with giving him a moustache, which turned up in a facetious manner. "Just move that looking glass, and put it so that he may admire himself directly after he wakes; and now let us be off."

We walked on tiptoe to the door. The hinges began to creak, and cold as the weather was, a faint perspiration began to develop itself on my forehead, as I noticed the old gentleman to move in his chair. It was, however, only to turn his head to the other shoulder, and we closed the door in safety.

"Give me the screws, quick," I said, "and go to the bottom of the stairs and prevent any one from coming up."

I bored hole after hole as noiselessly as I could, and having made the door as fast as eight good screws would make it I ran down stairs and whispered "All right!"

"Is there a gentleman up stairs, sir?" said the station master, walking toward us. "He asked me to wake him in time for the train, and it is just ready to go."

"Oh! he won't like to be disturbed until the last moment, you may be sure," said Jack. "By-the-bye, I wish to talk to you of a plan, by which your station might be much improved."

Now architecture happened to be one of the station master's hobbies, and they were soon deep in discussion. I beat a hasty retreat to the guard, and producing a sovereign, said:

"If you get us off five minutes from now, waiting for no one, and ring your bell at the very last minute, this is yours."

"All right, sir! the luggage is all in, and most of the passengers. Take your seat going on!" he shouted, whilst I stood with my watch in hand.

"One minute left! Ring the bell now!" I said. "If they undo those screws in one, or even five minutes, I'll eat them."

We jumped into a carriage, the guard gave the final whistle, and the train moved slowly on. We anxiously watched the result of our plot, with our heads out of window. After waiting one or two minutes, we noticed a figure gesticulating at the station window. The train then passed into a deep cutting, and we lost sight of it.

CHAPTER II.

I think that I have forgotten to say that I was going to spend the Christmas with a college friend. He had gone down a few days before, and had promised to meet me at C—— station.

You may imagine that I was not sorry to find myself arrived there, nor yet to see my friend Tom stamping his feet on the platform, no doubt thoroughly tired of waiting for the train. As he drove me up, he began talking of the different arrangements he had made for our mutual amusement. "To-morrow," he said, "I've set aside for a skating party; I have had the pond of the park swept, and invited all 'les jeunes demoiselles' within reach, and as they have accepted it will give you a fair idea of our 'native' beauty."

"Now, of all jolly things in the world I think a skating party is the jolliest. Tom says that I am fond of showing my skating off; but I deny that this has any thing to do with it. In the first place, the frosty weather and the mulled claret) induce high spirits; then there are the tumbles to laugh at, and the ladies' skates to strap on (which last, in my own mind, is not the least pleasant part of the entertainment.)

We had by this time reached the house, and, after having accomplished our toilettes, Tom took me into the drawing-room.

"The guv'nor isn't at home; but let me introduce you to my sister Minnie."

Miss Minnie rose, and held out her hand at once, but for my own part, I was too dumb-founded to utter a single word. I am told that I am far from eloquent when describing female beauty, so I will not attempt it here; but I must say that I had never, and have never since, seen such a pretty face. When dinner was announced, however, I had recovered my equanimity sufficiently to offer her my arm, and after a short time we got to know one another thoroughly.

The dinner (perhaps it *may* have been the port wine) had opened my heart, and we removed to Tom's sanctum to smoke (where, by-the-by, Miss Minnie insisted on joining us, saying that she liked the smell of tobacco, and found it so dull by herself,) I began to relate my adventure with the old gentleman.

Peal after peal of laughter arose as I proceeded with my narrative. I warmed with my subject, quite outdoing myself in the description of the gentleman's angry face and his irate behavior.

"Here," I said in triumph, "is my trophy!" and I held out the nightcap.

Never shall I forget that moment—brother and sister stared at it for one second, and then Tom, looking vacantly at me, immediately went into an hysterical fit of laughter. His face began to grow quite black, and the tears rolled down his cheeks.

My face presented anything but a laughing appearance, for I was struck with amazement at this behavior. At last, with what little breath he had left, he managed to get out the words:

"It's—the—guv—nor's—night—cap!"

As he said this he pointed to a small label inside the cap, which I had not noticed before, and there, sure enough, were the words

T. GRUMBLETHORP, ESQ.,
Grumblethorp Hall.

Reader, have you ever wished the earth to open and swallow you up? How heartily did I wish it at that moment. I saw the whole affair at a glance; I had been playing a practical joke upon the gentleman in whose house I was sitting, and had been describing him in the most ridiculous light to his daughter. How I hated Tom for laughing (his sister was nearly as bad, by the way,) whilst I sat turning alternately red and pale, considering what on earth was to be done. At this moment a servant entered the room.

"A telegram for Miss Grumblethorp."

She hastily looked over it, and then read aloud to us:

"Shall come by the 8:30 to-morrow morning. Some young jackanapes have played a practical joke, and caused me to miss the last train to-night."

At last I found words. "Tom," I said, "I must fly. Miss Grumblethorp, I cannot sufficiently apologise to you for——"

"Oh! you need not apologize to me, nor must you go either. Tom, you must devise some escape out of the dilemma."

"It would certainly never do for the governor to recognize you; he'd never forgive you, and would cut me off with a shilling. Oh! I have it; I sentence you, in punishment, to cut off those whiskers and moustache—he'll never know you then."

"Never!" I said, with a determination. "I'm not a vain man, but I will never voluntarily make a fright of myself."

"Oh! I'm sure you would look much better without them," said Miss Grumblethorp; "besides, remember the skating party to-morrow; I want you to teach me so much. You really must not go."

I was not proof against this. The adorable Miss Minnie actually wishing me to stay! Again, I recollected that I had no other invitation for Christmas, and all my family were spending the winter abroad. Under these circumstances, I determined to risk all, and stay where I was sure to enjoy myself.

Next morning I rose early, had a "clean shave," and borrowed a pair of light blue spectacles. When I met Miss Grumblethorp on my way to breakfast, she declared the disguise was capital, telling me at the same time that her father had arrived and was in the breakfast room. I was formally introduced, and by the way that he received me it was evident he had not recognized me in the least.

"Always glad to see Tom's friends," said the old boy, in quite a cheerful tone. "Thank goodness he doesn't choose for companions such puppies as those who insulted me yesterday. I wonder whether they consider themselves gentlemen?"

In this strain he continued to talk all breakfast time, whilst I answered with perfect gravity, not daring to look at Minnie, for I felt sure she was enjoying the joke.

My story is nearly over. I enjoyed the skating party thoroughly, for I spent most of the day in teaching Minnie. I also accompanied her the next evening to a ball, where I found she could move much more quickly and gracefully than on the ice.

* * * * *

I am now married; and though I have since grown my whiskers, yet my father-in-law has never suspected that I was "the young jackanapes that made him late for the train" (he has never mentioned the burnt cork business) and has always been so kind to me that I have heartily repented of it.

KISS MY WIFE OR FIGHT ME—AN OSCULATORY ALTERNATIVE.—There are few married men who are not averse to seeing their wives kissed, but an exchange relates the particulars of a case in which a newly-wedded Benedict felt himself insulted because his wife wasn't kissed. The bridegroom in question was a stalwart young rustic, who was known as "a formidable operator in a "free fight." His bride was a beautiful and blooming young country girl, only sixteen years of age, and the twain were at a party where a number of young folks were enjoying themselves in the good old-fashioned pawn-playing style. Every girl in the room was called out and kissed except B——, the beautiful young bride aforesaid, and although there was not a youngster present who was not dying to taste her lips, they were restrained by the presence of her herculean husband, who stood regarding the party with a sullen look of dissatisfaction. They mistook the cause, however, for suddenly he expressed himself. Rolling up his sleeves, he stepped into the middle of the room, and in a tone of voice that secured marked attention, said: "Gentlemen, I have been noticing how things have been working here for some time, and I ain't half satisfied. I don't want to raise a fuss, but—" "What's the matter John?" inquired half a dozen voices. "What do you mean? Have I done anything to hurt your feelings?" "Yes, you have; all of you have hurt my feelings, and I've just got this to say about it. Here's every girl in the room has been kissed near a dozen times apiece, and there's my wife, who I consider as likely as any of them has not had a single one to-night; and I just tell you now, if she don't get as many kisses the balance of the night as any gal in the room, the men that slights her has got me to fight—that's all. Now go ahead with your plays!" If Mrs. B—— was slighted during the balance of the evening we did not know it. As for ourself, we know that John had no fault to find with us individually, for any neglect on our part.

WITTICISMS.

EXAMINER—"Who was the strongest man we read of in Scripture?"

SMART BOY—"Jonah."

EXAMINER—"Why so?"

SMART BOY—"Because the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down."

A TOAST at an Irish Society's dinner at Cincinnati: "Here's to the President of the Society, Patrick O'Rafferty, an' may he live to ate the hen that scratches over his grave."

AN old minister enforced the necessity of difference of opinion by argument: "Now if everybody had been of my opinion, they would all have wanted my old woman."

One of the deacons, who sat just behind him responded: "Yes: and if everybody was of my opinion nobody would have her."

BILL went into a hardware store.—"You sell all sorts of nails here?" said he to the obliging gentleman behind the counter.

"Yes, my little man all sorts of nails."

Says Billy, "I'll take a pound of toe nails, if you please.

Exit Billy, sharply followed by a set of toe nails, done up in a heavy boot.

LITTLE JIMMIE, only about ten years old, was standing on the steps of his father's store, smoking a cigar. A gentleman passing, asked him, with surprise. "Why, Jim! when did you learn to smoke?" "Oh," says the child very coolly, taking the cigar between his fingers, "When I was a little feller."

A MODEL return upon a writ was made by a deputy sheriff in Indiana. It was: "Served the within, but was fit with brickbats by the woman, so that I could not serve it."

A CLERK in a post office heard a tap at the window of the ladies' department when who should there be but a man by the name of Drake. "Mr. Drake," said the clerk, "will you please to go to the other side; this department is for *ducks*."

"OLD COOPER" is a Dutchman, and like many other men, of whatever nationality, has a wife that is "some." One day the old man got into some trouble with a neighbor, which resulted in a fight. The neighbor was getting the better of the old man, who was resisting to the best of his ability, when his wife broke out with, "Lie still, Cooper, if he kills you I'll sue him for damages!"

A GENTLEMAN had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to become useful and respectable characters in life. These daughters married, one after another with the consent of their father. The first married a gentleman by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters, with their husbands, were present, and the old gentleman said to the guests—"I have taken pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their part in life; and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly hoped that they would do honor to my family. I find that all my pains, care and expectations have turned out nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg."

POCAHONTAS AND CAPTAIN SMITH.

A ROMANCE RUDELY DISPELLED.

The remorselessness with which modern criticism is sweeping away some of the most popular historical traditions, finds a fresh illustration in the famous story of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith, which for two hundred years has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. A Massachusetts antiquarian, Mr. Charles Deane, in some recently published works of which the *North American Review* for January gives a summary, comes to the conclusion that no such occurrence ever took place, and that the whole story was invented by Captain Smith himself. The incident is alleged to have taken place in December, 1607,—yet in a history written by Smith, and published in London in 1608, called the *True Relation*, though the account of his captivity and release by Powhatan is given, not a word is said of Pocahontas; nor in all the histories of the colonies published afterward—one written by Wingfield, the deposed Governor, in 1608; another written by a Dr. Simons, to accompany a map of Virginia; by Smith himself, and published in 1612; nor a third by Thomas Studley, in 1615; a fourth by Raphe Hamor, once Secretary of the colony, in 1615; and a fifth by Purchas, derived from Smith himself, in 1617, is there the slightest mention of the celebrated incident in question. Both Hamor and Purchas give full accounts of Pocahontas herself, of her capture and detention as a hostage by the colonists, of her conversion to the Christian faith, her marriage to Captain Rolfe, her visit to England, and the interest she excited there; but not a word of her having interposed to save the life of Captain John Smith. The first hint of that story seems to have been given in a pamphlet published by Smith himself, in 1622, in which, speaking of his captivity, he says, "God made Pocahontas the King's daughter, the means to deliver me;" and the full account as it has ever since been received is found in another publication made by Smith in 1624, *sixteen* years after the alleged occurrence entitled a "General Historie." In both these last works Mr. Deane detects sundry instances of exaggeration and mendacity. They seem to have been written by Smith mainly to enlist public sentiment and sympathy in his claims to reinstatement in the colony from which he had been deposed:—and it is suggested that this fiction was invented as likely greatly to enhance his own importance, after the romantic visit, reception and death of Pocahontas in England. To those who knew of the Indian maiden only through the poetry, painting and sculpture of which she has been made the subject, this picture of her, when a child of ten or twelve years old, given by Strachey, may be curious. "Pocahontas," he says, "a well featured but wanton young girl, Powhatan's daughter, sometimes resorting to our fort, of the age then of eleven or twelve years, would get the boys forth into the market place, and make them wheel, falling on their hands, turning their heels upward, whom she would follow and wheel so herself, naked as she was, all the fort over." This is not the attitude which has generally been selected by artists who have employed their genius in illustrating her history and character.

STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.

A YOUNG WOMAN PREPARES HER OWN SHROUD.

The Albany *Times* relates a strange story of a determined suicide, and locates the occurrence in a "neighboring town." A young woman who had lived for years in the family of Mr. Joseph R. Snyder became acquainted some six years ago with a respectable young farmer, and was affianced to him. But he enlisted and was slain at Port Hudson, on the Eleventh of June, 1863. For two years the girl was inconsolable, but she then began to keep company with another lover. They were to have been married on Christmas, but before that day the bridegroom that was to be disappeared. The grief of the deserted one knew no bounds. The *Times* says:

"When her housework was done the girl would return to her own room and there work industriously, but upon what was not known. Last week she had the garment finished, and writing a letter, placed it and the garment in a bundle. These she carried to the residence of her mother, to whose care she entrusted them, saying, "Mother, do not open these things till New Year's morning." The mother, supposing the bundle contained a present and the restrictions were only to produce surprise, paid no more attention to her. The girl also handed her mother her bank book, which contained three or four hundred dollars, which, by her industry, she had saved, and said, 'There's enough to bury both sister and me when we are dead." This remark caused suspicion. The girl went to her room, and soon after was attacked with vomiting. Medical aid was procured. She suffered terribly, but fortunately recovered. She had taken a dose of poison, but it did not have the desired effect. The next day, in the forenoon, she again retired to her room and begged to be allowed to rest until 10 A. M., as she did not receive rest the night previous. She did so; and again partook of poison. When her folks went to the room it was found silent and locked on the inside. The door was burst open, and there lay the girl, as white as marble, and a corpse. She had quieted her troubled mind, and set at rest the vexations of disappointed love. This was on Sunday last. Then the mother opened the bundle which she had intrusted to her care, and lo! and behold, there was as neat, tasty and costly a shroud, made by the girl's own hands, as ever covered the form of the dead! The letter explained the cause of this most singular act. The unfortunate girl was wrapped in the sombre habiliments prepared for herself, and on New Year's day her body was consigned to the tomb.

MURDER BY NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—One of the bravest, best, most popular, most honorable, most amiable citizens of Lexington District—of all South Carolina—was Colonel Marcellus Steedman, leader for some time during the late war of the Sixth South Carolina volunteers. Since the close of the war he has been living on his farm on Edisto, and been engaged at the same time in merchandise. His dwelling and store were under the same roof. On Tuesday night, the 8th instant, he walked out into the piazza, and as he turned to go in, was shot by some person unseen. As he fell he cried out. His wife rushed forth, dragged him in and bolted the door. He survived but three hours. The wretched and bereaved woman with her two little children, spent the whole night alone with the corpse, fearing to give the alarm.

Immediately upon the shot being fired, there was a hubbub of voices, and Colonel Steedman recognized those of two negro men, formerly slaves of his father. This, with their names, he disclosed to his wife before he died.

And sure enough, on the following day the two monsters were arrested in Aiken. They made full confession. It seems that they had followed Sherman when he passed through Lexington, and had not returned thither until a fortnight before the murder. This fortnight they had spent in watching their chance. They had no grudge against their former young master, but knowing that he was in business, they killed him with the design of getting money and robbing the store. They intended to murder the lady and children, but with the first shot their hearts failed them. We take it for granted they are in Barnwell jail. Colonel Steedman was only about thirty years of age.—*Edgeville S. C. Advertiser.*

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their re-spective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

H. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

OWING to the very precarious state of my health, and the necessity of a cessation from continuous office labor, for some time to come, it has been deemed necessary to join with me some one who shall assume the active and general management of the COLUMBIAN.

Captain Charles B. Brockway, a gentleman well known, not only in the county, but in the State, a member of the Bar, a ready writer, and a fluent and forcible speaker, has been selected by the proprietors, for that responsible duty.

Captain Brockway's law office will hereafter be in the COLUMBIAN building, where he can be always found; and where all our friends having business with the office are requested to call.

J. G. F.

GOVERNOR CURTIN ON JURY REFORM.

Gov. Curtin, in his last message, recommended to the Legislature the passage of an act for the election of Jury Commissioners in each county of the State, by whom jurors for all the courts should be selected; the Commissioners to be chosen in the same manner in which Inspectors are chosen under the general election laws. This plan is, as our readers are aware, that each elector votes for one candidate, while the two candidates highest in votes are elected. This is a simple, though rude contrivance by which both parties may be represented in election boards, and though it does not attain to ideal perfection as a feature of our electoral system, it is no doubt most useful and salutary as a practical arrangement. To be sure, the minority are given, in ordinary cases, an equal voice with the majority in the selection of an Inspecter; but it is to be remembered that the third member of the board, the judge of the election, is chosen by the the majority, with power to decide between the inspectors if they disagree upon any question. The representation of the minority upon election boards, under this plan, is a very valuable safeguard against unfairness and fraud in elections and is, we believe, generally popular with the people.

But we think that Gov. Curtin's proposition for the application of this plan to the election of Jury Commissioners in the several counties of the State, is open to some strong objections, which we will proceed to state.

In the first place its effect (or at least its tendency) will be to give to the political minority, in any county, precisely as many jurors as are given to the majority. The case is not exactly analogous to that of an election board, which consists of three members, one of whom is selected simply upon the majority or plurality rule. There are to be but two Commissioners with equal powers; the minority Commissioner to be in no respect inferior to the other. He can therefore select as many jurors as his colleague can, and make a minor interest in the community equal in influence and power with a major one, so far as this question of selecting jurors is concerned. The complaint now is that the minority have no voice in the proceeding; by the proposed plan they would have undue and unreasonable power assigned them.

In the next place the plan does not provide for the decision of questions where the commissioners shall *disagree*. There may be a dead-lock; they may hold each other in check, and the performance of their duties be stopped or abandoned in consequence. No other officer can act with or decide between them, because no such officer is provided for by the plan; nor is there any superior authority which can interpose to settle their disputes.

Again: It is likely that in one respect partisan considerations will prevail more than at present, under the proposed plan. Each commissioner will be chosen with the direct object of aiding as well representing his party, in the selections made. Therefore, active politicians will be selected to a greater extent than at present, and independent and moderate men be omitted from the lists. But such last mentioned men are peculiarly suited to jury service and their election ought not to be discouraged.

Lastly, the Governor's plan involves the inconvenience and expense of two additional officers in each county. Candidates to be voted for are already sufficiently numerous and their number ought not to be increased without strong necessity, nor ought the expense of two additional officers to be incurred even to secure a good object, unless other proper means of accomplishing it are impossible.

It is because we are strongly in favor of a reform in the selection of jurors, that we bestow particular attention upon the late Governor's propsition. We agree that in many cases his plan would be much better than the present system, notwithstanding the objections which lie against it and which are stated above. In fact we are glad he called attention to the subject in his final communition to the Legislature, thus placing on record, in an official form, his opinion that our existing system is defective and requires amendment.

Senator Shoemaker of Luzerne has introduced a bill into the State Senate, in conformity with Gov. Curtin's recommendation. We do not know what prospect there is of its passage. For ourselves, in view of the reasons above stated, we have doubts of the expediency and wisdom of the measure.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—A BILL was brought before the House the other day, by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, which has not received the attention it deserves at the hands of the press. Plausible at a first glance, and commending itself to the cursory examiner as a measure benefitting the conduct of the affairs of the Government, it has all the elements of a popular measure to those who do not look beneath the surface of affairs. It is a bill to establish (seemingly) an examining board here to ascertain the questions of applicants for positions in the different departments of the Government. The board will have power to establish subsidiary boards at any point they may see fit; but it is in reality a bill to perpetuate the power of the Radical party. It is very easy to conceive how this can be done. With boards at the central points in every State, they can so work upon the self-interest, as to control to an unlimited extent the political character of the country. Each applicant for a position before the board will necessarily be an electioneering agent for the party which they represent. No Conservative will be able to pass the examination instituted for his benefit by those boards, except at rare intervals, and instead of a benefit to the Government, this bill will lead to the worst examples of political debauchery that have ever been witnessed in this country. In time, as its influence extends, we shall see in it another phase of corruption. Each applicant for examination before the board will be assessed a stipulated sum, and the amounts collected in this way will be used as a vast electioneering fund. It is a return to a similar system practiced in England some years ago, but which had to be abandoned for its notorious corruption.

It is a mistake to suppose that the ability to pass a theoretical examination implies the making of a good clerk. The true test of fitness is a really practical trial. There are few men, unless it be those whose calling brings them into frequent practice of these studies, that can pass a satisfactory examination in the numerous branches of knowledge, which form the features of these examinations. Yet many of those who would fail in this examination are men who would bring a habit of practical application to the business in hand, which would go further toward a careful administration of the officers of the departments than any other system that could be adopted.

Thad. Stevens has lost much of the power he exercised in the House at the last session. In fact, so palpable is this that he has not called a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this session. Probably the result of the election for Senator in your State, will still further decrease his influence.

Just now there is much interest felt in a bill lately introduced in Congress to establish a public park. This is an improvement which will add much to the attactiveness of the city, and there seems to be no good reason why there should be none.

The death of Hon. Philip Johnson, is a loss to your State which can hardly be estimated. He was highly esteemed here, and his death is much deplored. Mr. Buckalew delivered an impressive eulogy, which was listened to with rapt attention.

The prominent officials here hold brilliant receptions weekly, which are well attended.

ROMEO.

RECENT DEATHS.

We regret to notice the death of a number of distinguished Democrats and Conservatives, at a time when the country can ill afford it. Among them are Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Maryland; Hon. Henry S. Magraw, of Maryland; Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon. Philip Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Judge Chambers was one of the most distinguished men of his native State. He was an old line Whig, and will long be remembered for the singular purity of his character. He was a leading member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Magraw was Treasurer of this State four years, and died a member of the Maryland Legislature. He was always an active Democrat. Governor Hunt was at one time a Whig, but he recently acted with the Democrats. He was a delegate in the Episcopal Convention, in Philadelphia, in 1865, and took a leading part against the few Radicals in that body. Mr. Johnson, was the representative in Congress for the Northampton District for a number of terms. Mr. Buckalew announced his death in the Senate.

PARDONS.—The mode of obtaining pardons from the Governor of our State, even in the cases where lenity may have seemed to be just and desirable, has heretofore been conducted too loosely and given just occasion for complaint. Governor Geary, with that prudence and foresight which exhibits the elements of a true statesman, has issued a statement of Regulations to inform the public upon what system pardons in the future, during his Administration can alone be granted.—Burgess's *Republican*.

Yes, William; and in the very first case that came before him, that of Bieber, for refusing the vote of a qualified elector, he violated every one of the regulations he had made. Instead of waiting for the recommendations of judge, jury, etc., the man was pardoned before sentenced. We may congratulate ourselves, however, that in the civil suit for damages, *the Governor cannot* pardon.

PRENTICE says "Massachusetts has more dead lions and more live jackasses than any other member of the Union, and every one of the latter is flinging his heels at some one of the former."

THE greatest nuisance on earth is a printing office lounger. His nose is in everybody's business but his own.

EULOGY

OF SENATOR BUCKALEW,

ON THE DEATH OF HON. PHILIP JOHNSON.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Mr. President, I have certain resolutions to present to the Senate for adoption consequent upon the information just received from the House of Representatives. Before submitting those resolutions, however, I must say a few words which I think appropriate to the occasion.

PHILIP JOHNSON, a Representative in the other House from the eleventh congressional district of Pennsylvania, is no more. The House of which he was a member has adopted appropriate resolutions to do honor to his memory, and to express, so far as any expression by them can go, their sincere condolence with his wife and friends over the great bereavement which they have suffered. I embrace the opportunity to express some words, suited to the occasion, and they will be words, not of warm or extravagant eulogy, but of sincere regard and of genuine respect for the character and memory of the deceased.

Mr. Johnson was born in Warren county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 17th of January, 1818. When quite young he removed with his father to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided. He was a student of and received his education at La Fayette college, located at Easton, in that county. Subsequently, like many, perhaps a majority of the members doing sevice in the Senate and House, he was a teacher of youth, and served for two years in that capacity Afterward he was a student at law, and was I think in 1848, admitted to practice in the several courts of Northampton county. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of my State, and was reelected in the year following, having thus two years of service in that body. In 1860, just before the commencement of our unexampled difficulties and sufferings in this country, he was elected from his congressional district to the national House of Representatives. He was again elected in 1862, and still again elected in 1864, though more than two elections to that branch of Congress is unusual in the practice of my State. I think that habit which the people of that State, and many other States have fallen into is an exceedingly objectionable one. However, this is not the occasion to discuss it. Mr. Johnson was returned for a third time, the people of his district thus deviating in his favor from the ordinary political rule among the people of Pennsylvania in the election of members to the other House.

Almost at the end of his third term he has been struck down. He will no longer move among us to give his counsel or to utter those words of encouragement which are as necessary in public as in private life to the honest and faithful discharge of duty.

Mr. Johnson was my friend, and he exhibited that friendship on more occasions than one. It is therefore a duty in which regret and pleasure are mingled to stand forward and cast upon his bier an offering of some few, poor words.

The closing of a life career, especially of one which has been passed under public observation, is well calculated to arrest the attention and to subdue the passions of the human breast. We know that we are all destined, sooner or later, to pass through the dark valley and experience new conditions of existence in a future state; and naturally we feel concern and interest in the character and fate of the traveler who precedes us. Human sympathy is roused in contemplating his departure from among us to that bourne from whence none have returned to reveal to us the dread secrets of the future. Such occasions as this allay passions, because they render the contests of the time insignificant in our eyes. They are made to appear to us as the accidents of an imperfect life, utterly unworthy of comparison with those transcendent possibilities which lie hidden beyond the portals of death. What we can affect in this life we will be apt to think must appear of little moment in the eye of the Deity, under whose power are the gates of life and of death; who openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth; in whose presence we are as the dust in the balance, and our proudest works as naught.

Come, ye proud and lofty ones of the earth, whose eyes are lifted up and before whom men make abject obeisance. Behold the end of life, to which you are destined in common with the humblest and weakest of men! Will you not perceive in the august presence of death that wealth is nothing and fame but empty sound, and that your ordinary cares and labors are but vanity and vexation of spirit!

But thanks be unto God, whose power and presence fill alike the earth and the heavens, that He hath established a moral government for the world, and that whatsoever is excellent and true and noble and just is pleasing in His sight and accordant to His will! And that even finite man, in his low estate, may in some measure glorify His government and His laws.

Our departed associate had earnestness of conviction and sincerity of soul. He did not ever bow basely to Mammon; he did not scorn or scoff the humble; he was not abject before the face of power; he was not subservient to the passions of others; nor did he shrink and cower before difficulties and opposition. While he was gentle and generous to the appeals of friendship, he was courageous and brave in the presence of danger.

But that feature of his character as a public man for which I bespeak particular commendation and praise was his fidelity. He was no changeling. During the last hours of his existence he had faith in and stood by that creed which had fired his zeal in boyhood by the banks of the Delaware. He did not make shipwreck of his faith; he did not abandon his honest convictions when solicited by temptation or assailed by disaster. He was firm and intrepid in defending what he esteemed to be the right, and in denouncing and opposing what he believed to be wrong; and his blows upon political opponents, whether of defense or of aggression, were both manly and effective. His warfare was honorable, while his sagacity adapted him to leadership and secured him within the limited field of action frequent and signal triumphs.

He made no pretentions to high ability. He claimed no front rank among the men of his age. But the place which he chose to fill he filled completely and with honor, and his chief ambition to be considered a true man by his fellows was completly realized.

I have reason to believe that our deceased associate, in spite of the depressing influence of disease and of what he regarded as unfortunate and unpropitious occurrences in the political world about him, was not dispirited and unhopeful of the future of his country. He looked beyond the clouds to that light which, though it may be obscured, can not be extinguished, and which will surely return after a time to adorn and beautify the earth. He knew that war gives way in time to peace and to the works of peace; that charity and good will, though they depart from a nation, will return to its councils and to the hearts of its people; that the wounds of conflict may be healed; lives sacrificed may be replaced; industries suspended may resume their activity; and that vice and passion and crime, sown broadcast from the wings of war, may be checked in growth and subdued by generous statesmanship and by Christian labor. He left us with his faith in the destiny of our country unsubdued and unbroken; and shall we not share in that hope and contribute somewhat to its fulfillment? Are there no duties upon the living to execute the designs and complete the works of the departed? At least let us be hopeful also, and confident in the future of our country. If evils afflict us, if difficulties beset us, if dangers threaten, if wickedness prevail, let us "bate no jot of heart or hope," but emulate that spirit, that indomitable courage, with which Milton, old and blind and poor, within hearing of a ribald court and surrounded by a degenerate people, sang the advent of truth, justice, and brotherhood among men.

Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. Philip Johnson, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for the residue of the session.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate will attend the funeral of Hon. Philip Johnson to-morrow, at the hour designated by the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That, as a futher mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were adopted *nemine contra dicente*; and the Senate adjourned.

A REMINISCENCE.

About thirty years ago, a member of the House of Representatives, named Laverty, representing the counties on the West Branch of the River Susquehanna, was discovered to have been corruptly influenced in the support he gave to some legislation favoring the interests of Mr. M'Coy, of Northumberland, then an active land speculator. The fact was disclosed by his attempting to collect by law, the amount of a note, which was, it seems, the corrupt consideration; *and this was after his re-election*. Knowing well how such a crime would shock the moral sense of the times, Mr. Laverty did not come to Harrisburg to claim his seat, but left the country, and a new election was ordered.

We think we are correct in this little bit of history, and if we are, the thought very naturally arises: what has caused the great revolution in public sentiment, which to-day allows bribery to go, not only unpunished, but in fact, rewarded.

Unquestionably, bribery and corruption in the Legislature, took its rise under the Administration of Governor Ritner, and chiefly, as we think, owing to the influence and loose morals of Thad. Stevens. It was not heard of before; it has been gaining gradually but surely ever since, it has taken fearful strides recently, all over the country, and is now a fearful evidence of the decay of this Republic.

THE business of Life Insurance is increasing in favor and importance, and a large number of companies are already prosecuting the matter with success.

The "World Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York" has some special features, among which is a clause relative to *non-participating premiums*. For instance, a person aged thirty, desires to insure his life for $100,000. If he desires to participate in the profits, he pays annually, $22.63; but on the *non-participating* plan he pays only $16.12. That is to say, he could take a policy of nearly $1,400, at the same price he would have to pay $1,000 in the ordinary method.

The General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, is J. F. Frueauff, Hollidaysburg, Pa., to whom all applications for insurance, agencies and information should be addressed.

TEXAS is the largest, and Rhode Island the smallest of the States of the Union, the former containing 274,356 square miles of territory, and the latter only 1,306. The population of Texas is rapidly increasing, almost as rapidly as any of the Western States, and was, in 1860, 604,215; Rhode Island, 174,620. Texas is nearly as large as Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, combined, about six times as large as Pennsylvania, but it has no representation in Congress, because of the arbitrary refusal of the Radicals and Revolutionists, to allow the Southern States to be represented, and the Union restored.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 400 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8.50@ 9.50
Northwestern family	11.75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.50@10.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.50@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@16.50
Rye flour	7.00

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.10; Southern do. at $3.10 @3.20, and white at $3.20@3.40; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is active, with sales of 8,000 bushels at 95c, and 96 for now yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 57@58c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 900 bbls flour; 2,500 bus. wheat; 7,750 bus. corn, 3,900 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21.50 per barrel for new mess Pork; 15@17c ₱ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8½@9½ for salt shoulders, and 13@ 13½c ₱ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tcs.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in demand at an advance. 450 bus sold at from $8.25 @$9.25 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $3.75@$4.00, and flaxseed at $2.00@$3.00 per bus.

HOME NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

It is generally understood that the testimony taken thus far by the Judiciary Committee has no relation whatever to the official acts of Mr. Johnson, since he became President, but is confined exclusively to alleged reports of what he said before he was ever nominated for the Vice-Presidency. The House by resolution appropriated $10,000 to enable the Committee to procure witnesses, etc. In all probability they will discover some startling testimony as soon as they begin to disburse this fund. The evidence must be had, let it cost what it may, and if $10,000 is not enough, more will be promptly voted.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Our readers will note in the proceedings of the House, some significant remarks by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, which clearly foreshadow the introduction of a bill of impeachment against the President. Boutwell is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and is regarded as the head and front of the impeachment conspiracy. He is the intimate friend and confidant of Butler, and has frequent private consultations with that notorious individual.

CONGRESS.

The bill, based on the report of the Committee on the New Orleans riots, for destroying the present State government in Louisiana, and erecting in its place, one based on universal negro suffrage, and limited white franchise, was passed by the House, by a vote of 113 to 48. There is one feature of the bill which is worthy of especial notice, and that is the section giving the President all the power of appointments under it. The day's debate came mostly from the Democratic side. Mr. Boyer, author of the minority report on the New Orleans riots, made an excellent speech against the bill, in which he fully exposed the Radical game to upset a State government in peaceful and successful operation. It commanded the attention of the House and the crowded galleries. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Blow, Latham and Whaley. Raymond was in his seat, but squarely dodged, as did Schenck of Ohio, and Dodge, of New York.

NEBRASKA BILL A LAW.

The Nebraska admission bill has become a law over the President's veto by the current two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 90
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	19
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

SHAFFER—LEE—On the 7th inst., at his residence by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. John Shaffer, of Bloomsburg, to Miss Lydia Ann Lee, of Scott twp., Columbia county.

SLAGHT—BOGART—On the 31st of January, by Rev. B. P. King, Mr. Mark Slaght, of Watsontown to Miss Margaret E. Bogart, of Franklin township, Lycoming county.

TITMAN—SHOEMAKER—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. Abram Titman and Miss Emma Shoemaker, both of Iola, Columbia coutv, Pa.

HOWELL—VANSICLE—In Bloomsburg, on the 13th inst., by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. John Howell and Miss Mary A. Vansicle, all of this place.

DIED.

ROBBINS—In Iola, Columbia county, Mr. Joseph Robbins, aged 73 years 9 months and 25 days.

CASE—At Havre de Grace, Md., of Pneumonia, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Rachel Case aged 54 years.

HAUCK—In Beaver Valley, Columbia county, on the 11th ult., Miss Jane Hauck aged 11 years.

MILLER—In Jerseytown, on the 9th inst., Robert W. Miller——

M'KELVY—In Bloomsburg, on the 3d inst., Martha Wilbur, twin daughter of Dr. J. Boyd and Mary E. M'Kelvy, aged one year, nine months and twenty-seven days.

"God took thee in His mercy,
A lamb, untasked, untried;
He fought the fight for thee,
He won the victory.
And thou art sanctified.

I look around, and see
The evil ways of men,
And oh! beloved child!
I'm more "reconciled."
To thy departure then.

The little hands that clasped me
The innocent lips that prest;
Would they have been as pure
Till now, as when of yore
I lulled the on my breast?

Now like a dew-drop shrined
Within a crystal stone,
Thou'rt safe in Heaven, my dove!
Safe with the source of Love—
The EVERLASTING ONE!"

Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867 COM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Juliann Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. R. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. R. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of Columbia:—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elisha John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Sproul Stephen Sproul, Asenith Hess intermarried with Nathan Hess, Sarah Eves, Louisa Spelling intermarried with John Spelding, Allen Eves, Parvin Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Lewis Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

N. D. STILES,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

IN THE ORPHANS'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint D. R. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Achenbach, executors, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record,

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the twenty-third day of March 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February fifth, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees, E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.

By the Court. From the record,

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Maine township, Columbia County, on

TUESDAY, MARCH TWELFTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,

one Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, three fresh milch cows, one breeding sow and one sow with pig, three sheats, fourteen head of sheep, one light four-horse wagon with two extra wheels, one new top buggy, one spring wagon, one sulkey one new side-hill plow, plows, harrows, cultivators, one wheelbarrow, one hay hook with rope and pully, rakes and forks, one-seventh part of a clover seed huller, one Hussey Reaper, one Buckeye Reaper, one set of Yankee harness and one double new set of carriage harness, four barrels of cider for vinegar.

ONE COOKING STOVE,

half dozen new chairs, lot of barrels, corn, oats and potatoes by the bushel. Terms made known on day of sale. NATHAN MILLER.

JOSEPH WINTERSTEEN, *Auctioneer*.

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Henry Hollingshead, administrator of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit: all that certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Catawissa, in the county aforesaid, bounded in front by the public road leading from Catawissa to Millinville, on the east by a lot of Henry Hollingshead, on the south by the public road leading to Millinville, and on the north by an alley, on which are erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, a good frame stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Catawissa and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sankey, John Sankey and John Reichard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, Sr., late of Centre county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, a lot or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Scott township, in the County of Columbia, bounded on the north by land of Mary Bettle, on the east and south by land of H. B. Melick, and on the west by land of Andrew Creveling, containing seventeen acres, all improved land.

ALSO:—A certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Hartzel, on the south by land of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the north by land of John Stetler,

CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES,

about thirty acres of which is cleared land.

ALSO:—A town lot, situate in Light Street, and county aforesaid, bounded on the south by lot of Harriet Eyer and John Melick, on the west by a lot of Elizabeth Miller, on the north by Mill street, and on the east by the main road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, whereon are erected a large two and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Store House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, one fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
February 15, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, John Appleman, administrator of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Hartman on the west, other lands of said decedent on the north, lands of Jacob Emmitt and Dennis Pursel on the east, and lands of Wm. Giger and James Rounsley on the south, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,

more or less; about sixty acres of which is cleared land, whereon are erected a two and one-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a stone kitchen, a large Bank Barn, a wagon shed and cow stable, a well of water at the door of the dwelling house, and an apple orchard.

ALSO:—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded as follows: adjoining lands of the heirs of John Brugler on the north and west, the above described tract on the south, and lands of Jas. Emmitt on the east,

CONTAINING 43 ACRES,

more or less, all cleared land. The first above described is subject to the right to mine, and take from it all the iron ore, with ingress, egress and regress in, to, and upon the said premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Hemlock, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Margaret Appleman, widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid by the said purchaser or purchasers, to said Margaret Appleman, on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the confirmation, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or purchasers to give bonds and mortgages on the premises to secure to the widow and legal representatives of the said deceased the principal and interest of the one-third above mentioned. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JOHN APPLEMAN,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. (feb8'67.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES K. EYER,

Having had much experience as a Public Vendue Crier, has taken out a

UNITED STATES LICENSE,

and takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he can always be found at HARPER'S OLD STAND, Bloomsburg, ready to attend to all calls in his line. [feb8'67-1y.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights. For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan27'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County, Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at

HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 43 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

five doors below Race,

Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, P

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1867.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND Co. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

SERGEANT KRAMER, writes us from Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, that on last Saturday night a heavy thunder storm passed over that place.

IF "A Pupil" will send us a concise statement of all the facts of which he speaks, we will gladly give him a hearing in our columns.

THE Orangeville Brass Band propose giving a Concert and Exhibition, at the Academy Hall, in that place, on the evening of the 22d of February. It will no doubt be a fine entertainment, and a rational way of celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birth-day.

WE are informed that Lewis Enke of Berwick, is going to take Smether's Hotel stand in the Spring. As he undoubtedly "knows how to keep a Hotel," we wish him abundant success. There is a fine opening for him there.

SOME of our town Subscribers have not directed how they desire their papers delivered, whether by the carrier, or left at the Post Office or at the Printing Office. If they will indicate to us where they would prefer to get them we will do our best to accommodate them.

WE cannot accede to the request of the COLUMBIAN to publish the speeches of Senator Buckalew.—*Republican.*

This is a square back down from our challenge, and shows that the editor of the *Republican* is afraid to let his people read the truth, though we agreed to publish in return, Mercur's speeches. Does he ever make any, or are his friends ashamed of them?

WE observe by the Senate proceedings, that George Bancroft, the Historian, has been confirmed as Collector at the Port of Boston, in place of General Couch, *rejected by the Senate.*

After doing as many mean things as he did, to be rejected by a Radical Senate, is adding insult to injury. After using him, kick him out and let him think over his "glorious campaign on the Fishingcreek." We can forgive the Senate this time.

THE COLUMBIAN begins to endorse the "Good Templars." This sudden conversion is the most important triumph the friends of decency have achieved for some time. The world does not go backward, and Rome was not built in a day. The COLUMBIAN may yet become respectable.—*Republican.*

That is more than we can say for our cotemporary. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying the *Republican never will* become respectable under its present management.

WE trust our patrons will carefully read the new advertisements we publish this week. They are of interest to all our citizens. We have so far carefully abstained from advertising the dozens of patent nostrums which crowd the columns of our cotemporaries. Not only are many of them immoral and indecent, but they are useless to our people, and keep out matters of more local interest. As our paper contains the bulk of the legal advertisements of the county, it is the interest of every citizen to take it.

STAMPS ON NOTES.—Promissory notes are liable to a stamp duty of five cents for each hundred dollars or fractional part thereof. If a note contains any special agreement, such as waiving the stay of execution, right to inquisition, appeal or exemption, it is liable to an additional duty of five cents. Notes containing a confession of judgment are liable to an additional stamp duty of fifty cents when entered of record. Sealed notes are subject to the same duty as other notes, and no more.

FOR a few days past there has been a tremendous ice dam below our town, and which threatened for a time to submerge the lower parts of it. Heavy masses of broken ice covered the river for miles, presenting a grand and picturesque appearance. Fears were entertained for the loss of the aqueduct, but through the vigilance of Mr. Quick, it has been saved. The Catawissa railroad bridge was slightly injured. On Wednesday night the dam broke, and the river has resumed its natural channel. The road between here and Rupert which was partially submerged, is now fit for travel.

OUR Radical neighbor is in much distress because the Democracy of this county are united. He has done his best to create dissensions in our ranks, and is now at his old game; but he cannot succeed in provoking a quarrel. He also vaguely hints what "the people of the county, irrespective of party" are going to do to the "ring." We advise him to keep cool, and rest assured that no true Democrat will ever strike hands with a party that is for negro suffrage and the continued dissolution of the Union.

WE heartily concur with the *Berwick Gazette* in the propriety of making assessments on candidates for the legitimate expenses of a political campaign. They reap all the benefits, and should be willing to "pay the piper." At present, speakers must pay their own expenses, the printers do a portion of their work for nothing, and the Standing Committee are expected to carry on a vigorous campaign without any funds. Let our next County Convention take this matter in hand, and make the proper assessments, and have the candidates pay their proportions to the Chairman of the Standing Committee. In other counties the plan has worked admirably.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

TRAVELS IN ECUADOR.

NO. VII.

It was now dark, for under the Equator there is no twilight, I was wet, hungry, exhausted, and felt almost desperate. Following on foot after my Indian guide, we soon reached the river, where he gave me a staff to aid me in fording it, for at this point it was wide and shallow; but when about midway across my feet slipped on a treacherous rock, and my fate would have been that of my horse, had not the guide dexterously caught and helped me to the shore.

Soon after we reached Cachi Llacta, which on inspection proved to be a single building, open at the sides and thatched with plantain leaves. It was devoted to the manufacture of *aguadiente*, the favorite liquor of the country, which is distilled from the juice of the sugar cane, and is as colorless as "Rohr McHenry," and as strong. We found at this place about 40 Indian men and women, the most of them being on their way to Quito with loads of pine apples, oranges, and other produce. They were dancing and shouting at a furious rate, but on seeing us gathered around, while the guide told them the story of my mishaps. They at once invited me to join in their orgies, but I was more disposed to sleep, and after taking a huge gulp of *aguadiente*, laid down in a miscellaneous group of sleepers, and did not awake until next day near noon. My companions of the night previous had resumed their journey, and towards night our own Indians joined us, having encamped on the road during the storm. The heat was now intense, and the provisions we had brought from Quito spoiled. The natives ate snails, and other animals which my stomach refused.

The following day we resumed our march, though I was obliged to go on foot through mud, briar and brake. On reaching the river Alambi, however, they had to send their animals back, as the path became almost impassable, and for the additional reason also, that a species of bat, a regular vampyre, exists in this region, which during the night often kills even horses by sucking their blood. From the Alambi each man was obliged to carry his own effects, and not being accustomed to that style of marching, soon found my guerrilla-like appointment a serious inconvenience. Towards evening we reached Calial, our destination, which proved to be another *hacienda* devoted to the manufacture of liquor.

Having established this as a base, we at once commenced our collection of birds, plants, reptiles, and whatever else was new, useful or singular. My time being my own, I spent it in hunting up the neighboring plantations, and literally "astonished the natives." Wherever I went they crowded round me, and expressed great wonder at my desire to capture serpents, shoot birds, &c. For a small reward they cheerfully helped me. I enjoyed wandering through those huge forests where everything was so new, and strange, and wild. On one occasion night overtook me some distance from Calial, and I was obliged to stay at a plantation. Like all others the hut was thatched with plantain leaves, which grow from six to ten feet long, and form a roof impervious to rain. The sides extend to the ground, while both the ends were open. The fire of course was in the centre, and the smoke found egress as best it could. My supper consisted of fried bananas, something like potatoes roasted in the ashes, and stewed parrots. I counted some 20 persons under the roof, who all seemed to belong to one family, and to possess all things in common. One of my host's charming daughters devoted herto my special amusement, though I must say my slim knowledge of the Quichua language proved a serious impediment. She was a fine looking maid, possessing all the characteristics of an Indian girl, and free from many of their of their faults. Her dress of course would not answer in a modern ball room, being made on decidedly first principles, yet it became her well. She could make and smoke a *cigarita* with singular ease, and took her *chicha* (Indian lager) with surprising frequency. Her only ornament was a string of beads, and another string of monkeys' teeth was worn as an amulet or charm. My newly found friends danced for my entertainment, played their native airs on instruments with unpronounceable names, and at my request the dusky *senorita* at my side sang one of those low, monotonous, yet not unmusical airs, peculiar to the race. Strange as it may seem, I enjoyed the adventure, and believed I could have spent months among such gentle savages. The head of the family finally arose, and with proper decorum conducted me to bed by the side of himself and wife. The others quietly retired to their appropriate corners, and we were soon sleeping the sleep of innocence and content.

It would prove tedious to recite all my adventures in that region. I was generally successful in my hunting tramps, and added materially to the collection. We secured quite a number of beautiful *quilatas*, or humming birds, some few parrots, and a magnificent toucan. The latter is a splendid bird, and with its beak could crush a walnut. Although the forests abounded in serpents of the largest size, we went through the tropical undergrowth with pantaloons rolled above the knees, and often without boots or shoes, wearing in their stead the *abagada*, a sandal with a sole of plaited straw. The monkeys were abundant, and kept up a constant moaning and chattering, but though I frequently saw their almost human faces peering through the branches, I never was able to shoot one.

QUIEN SABE.

MRS. DANIEL E. SICKLES, who made herself so infamously notorious several years ago, died in New York, on the night of February 7th. General Sickles was with her at the time.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS HOWER,
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL PEIFER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peifer late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ELEANOR N. CAMPBELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eleanor N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel L. Campbell, of Centre township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment without delay.

N. L. CAMPBELL,
January 18, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID FOX, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Fox, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Lloyd Fox and Peter Yocum. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

LLOYD FOX,
PETER YOCUM,
January 18, 1867-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HANNAH BOONE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Wellington Hartman and Charles A. Moyer, who reside in Bloomsburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867-6w. Admr's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, has been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER ENT, Executor.
dec1-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PRISCILLA HAYHURST, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SUSANNA SITLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Sitler, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Beishline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN H. BEISHLINE,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Ironstreet, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards,
horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enamelled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce pans, broad
axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Turret rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

MILLER & ELDER,

Wholesale

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

No. 20 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Wall and Curtain Papers, and Stationery generally.

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 55 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND

LADIES' FURS,

No. 257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CATAWISSA, PA.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Centralia, Columbia County, Penn'a.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—First door below the Court House, and adjoining the Post Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. [Jan.1'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

CLOTHING.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS,

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any *kind of clothing*, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. HICKLING & CO'S

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.

On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory:

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
500 Magic Case Gold Watches	250 to 500
500 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled	100 to 300
1,000 Gold hunting chronometer watches	250 to 750
1,000 Gold hunting English levers	200 to 250
3,000 Gold hunting Duplex watches	150 to 200
5,000 Gold hunting American watches	100 to 250
5,000 silver hunting levers	50 to 150
5,000 silver hunting Duplexes	75 to 250
5,000 Gold ladies' watches	50 to 250
10,000 Gold hunting lepines	50 to 75
10,000 Miscellaneous silver watches	50 to 100
25,000 Hunting hunting silver watches	25 to 50
50,000 Assorted watches, all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Watch Co., New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of ten dollars whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

Address, J. HICKLING & CO.
149 Broadway—Near P. O.
feb1'67-3m.] City of New York.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,

Importer and Dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS,

WINE BITTERS, &c.,

No. 122 North Third Street,

above Arch, west side,

Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.

HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail,

PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.

VULCAN HEATER,

for heating two or more rooms.

PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,

and every variety of STOVES.

JOHN I. HESS,

No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,

Importer and Dealer in

IRON AND STEEL,

No. 60 Front Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 811 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.

B. H. STOHNER

has fitted up a

FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements; and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

F. C. LICHTE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO FORTES!

Sole Patentees of Lichte's celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market.

HAVING BEEN AWARDED

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

AT THE

AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR!

and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,

together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Illinois State Fair!

The Indiana State Fair!

The Iowa State Fair!

The Wisconsin State Fair, etc.

In competition with the most celebrated Manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Warerooms, 421 Broome street, near Broadway, New York City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for Circular. [Jan1'67.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

McKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM M'KELVEY & CO.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" " six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL

PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generation a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle and of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [feb8'67.

THE GALAXY,

A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names or their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others. "The Cloverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $3 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

1867. 1867.

THE WORLD.—

IN politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of a *liberal, progressive Democracy*, the unflinching champion of freedom, justice, order, and constitutional rights. The inspiration of its politics is freedom restrained by justice; or, to speak more strictly, freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion, and locomotion; in his right to choose his own food and drink in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional executions; freedom of collective citizens to assemble for the discussion of grievances; freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; freedom in every section of the county from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race. In its accurate commercial intelligence, and careful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue maintain its present high reputation. A paper published in the commercial metropolis is naturally looked to for authentic information relating to trade, commerce and finance; and this is one feature on which THE WORLD prides itself, it boldly challenges comparison with every journal in the metropolis.

THE WEEKLY WORLD,

A large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now printed throughout in large type, and has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York *Argus* that justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivalled in interest and value to farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. Its market reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton, and Cambridge live stock markets; the New York country produce and general produce mark

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

MEADOWS—TOP-DRESSING.—On most farms there are portions of meadows of which the produce is very small compared with others. These sections can be much improved, without breaking the sward by a liberal top-dressing of lime and salt. These will invigorate the growth of the aftermath, and if repeated the ensuing spring will render the poor spots equal in productiveness to those by which they are surrounded. The experiment is worth trying, unless it is deemed desirable to break up the whole meadow for the purpose of reseeding at a future day. Nearly the same results can be produced by the application of leeched wood ashes as a top-dressing where the material is attainable for that purpose.

SHEEP.—If troubled with ticks, lice or scab, though at this season it will not do ordinarily to dip them, the spots most affected may be wet with the dipping solution (strong tobacco water, made by boiling tobacco stems, mixed with strong country soft-soap). This is best applied by a bottle having a groove cut in the side of the cork with which it stoppered. Give sheep access to water daily. It is a great mistake to force them to eat snow or go without. Feed roots freely to all, and especially to fattening sheep. Very little grain will be a great benefit, if equally distributed. Handle your sheep and *know* their condition.

INSECTS can now be successfully headed off. The eggs of the tent-caterpillar seem to be especially arranged with a view to their ready removal. If a swelling is seen near the end of a twig, it should be looked to, as it is likely that there is a deposit of eggs glued in a band around it. These clusters are readily seen while the trees are leafless, and may be removed by the aid of a step-ladder, on trees of moderate size, and on larger ones a pair of shears may be arranged at the end of a pole to work by a string. Any time and labor required to remove these eggs will be profitably expended.

FOWLS usually roost as high as possible to avoid uncomfortable draughts of air. If indulged in this, they often become asphixiated and drop dead from their perches, from breathing foul air arising from the fermentation of their droppings, or being suffocated by the carbonic acid gas from the breaths of many fowls, all close to the top of the house or from both causes. In warm quarters and well fed, they will begin to lay before the close of the month.

DAHLIA ROOTS.—Keep your Dahlia roots just as they come out of the groud until spring, Do not pull the roots from the stem, unless you wish to destroy them. They must be kept attached until the buds are started in the spring, when they are separated in a way to give a root to each bud.

IN polishing or washing door knobs or other articles projecting from a painted surface, protect the paint by slipping over the articles a piece of stout pasteboard or cloth, having a hole or slit in the center large enough to slip it on.

ACCOUNTS.—To begin the new year aright when it comes, the old year must be finished rightly. Farmers are apt to run into careless habits about their accounts—not so much in money transactions as in their store bills, especially where the farm products are exchanged for family groceries. Go over all accounts, and get ready to commence with a clear balance-sheet January 1st, 1867. A plain account-book has prevented many a law-suit, for it is the very best witness a man can take into court, provided it has been regularly and accurately kept.

FODDER.—It makes little difference how abundant fodder is; its waste is criminal. Those who throw out hay, straw or stalks, to be trampled upon, and trod into the ground by cattle and sheep, do a very foolish thing, for if properly used as bedding even, it would be worth a good deal for manure. Racks ought to be provided for the yard and sheds, as well as for the stalls, and so constructed that all the cattle refuse may be worked over as indicated.

LIVESTOCK OF ALL KINDS, require the farmer's especial care and daily personal attention. The cold weather is apt to induce carelessness on the part of the hands, and animals are not well watered or equally foddered, or systematically curded or cleaned, unless the master's presence secure faithful work. Feed and water regularly and well, and keep salt before horses, cattle and sheep. We like the Liverpool rock salt the best. This comes in solid, hard masses, weighing several pounds, and lumps may be laid in the mangers or in salt troughs in the yard. Give all kinds of cattle a daily airing of two or tree hours. Young cattle and sheep may have much more liberty. No class of stock should be allowed to run down in flesh—it is so hard to bring them up again, and keep the young stock growing.

Cows.—Keep their stables clean, sprinkle gypsum to prevent the oder of ammonia. Give abundant ventilation, but not cold drafts. Make them exercise daily, when it is not very icy. If kept in a yard, see that the shed is dry, well roofed, and, if possible, board up the front in part, and put up feed racks. Put balls or boards on the horns of the "bullies," and of quarrelsome ones. It is said that corn nubbins fed to cows on the ground is a preventative of abortion. If there be any virtue it, it probably lies in the cow's picking up some earth with the corn. It is well to give occasionally a handful of wood ashes, and if a cow's breath is not quite sweet give pulverized charcoal and a table spoonful of nitre (saltpetre) in her food.

PUBLICATIONS,

1867. **Get Up Your Clubs.** 1870.

"THE AGE."—A DEMOCRATIC MORNING JOURNAL.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—UNION, RESTORATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.—The DAILY AGE contains the latest news from all parts of the world, with editorial articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance and General Subject, Local News, Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Religious Intelligence, Legal Summary, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Meetings, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Price Current, Literary Notices, Agricultural Information, Art, Music, etc., etc. Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter, prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class Family Journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family circle, and the general reader, having every characteristic of a live newspaper, each number will contain an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $6,00; six months, $3,00; three months, $2,00; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Postage thirty cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2,00; five copies, one year, $9,00; ten copies, one year, $17,00; twenty copies, one year, $33,00. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies one year, $8,50, ten copies, one year, $16,00; twenty copies, one year, $30,00. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten or more, to one address, for one year. Postage five cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis on application at the office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address,

WELSH & HOBB,
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 150,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found more of light and general reading than of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading-matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the race monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trübner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly at the rates below to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

One copy one year.....$4 00
An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, post-paid.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.
Fresh, Bright, Instructive, and Entertaining.
THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York,

Take pleasure in announcing the immediate issue of the Initial Number of
THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,
to be edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER (author of "Dream Children," etc., etc.), and published monthly, commencing with January, 1867. The purpose of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with instructive and entertaining reading in clear, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors, and all sections of the country will be fully represented.

History in its more popular forms will occupy a prominent place, and, as appropriate to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventures in various countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention.

With each successive number the varied work, amusements, and pleasures of in-door and out-door life will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained.

The illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L. Stephens will furnish a full-page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with artists will continue to give new renderings to familiar themes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 per year, in advance; Supplies, $2 50; 5 copies, $10; 10 copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis; single copies, 20 cents. The first number is now ready for inspection. Sample copies of this number sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 20 cents.

Agents and Canvassers wanted in every part of the country. Address

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the most eminent writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American Literature. It has reached a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.

The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:

H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
C. C. HAZEWELL,
J. G. WHITTIER,
O. W. HOLMES,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET B. STOWE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
J. P. WHITTLE.

TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.

CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for eleven dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.

POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty-four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

SPECIMEN COPIES of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.

Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of schools for Pennsylvania:

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its first start character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might not have that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the child-nature, or that the faith and impressionless of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the views and deceits of mature years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $7; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1,50. Twenty copies, $27, and a copy gratis to the person getting the club.

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delicious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL,
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
JOHN REAKIRT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
and Dealers in
CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c., &c.,
Southeast corner of Third and Callowhill Sts.,
Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
G. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 737 Market Street, one door below Eighth,
Philadelphia.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYES, and every other article pertaining to the business, of the best quality, and at lowest market rates.

GROCERIES, &c.,

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 45 South Water St.,
Philadelphia.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
Nos. 120 and 122 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 29 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 109 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 308 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
No. 56 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 56 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 323 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR STARCH GLOSS
is the only article used by
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
apl3-6m-pae 218 Fulton Street, New York.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 339 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are required to defray charges, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov21-ly

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER.—Established 12 years. The only good article for instantly cleaning Kid Gloves. They can be cleaned while upon the hand, and worn immediately. It is inodorous. One bottle will clean 25 pairs. Price 25 cents. Retailed by most Druggists and Fancy Stores. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; C. Wells & Co., and others, New York. nov24 dyo

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered to the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table.....$86
Polished Rosewood table.....92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil.....93
Mahogany table, in oil.....99
Rosewood table, in oil.....105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished.....111
Mahogany table.....123
Rosewood table.....150

C. G. EVANS, General Agent,
629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless, durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.
Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
aug5-1y 625 Broadway, New York.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Street,
between Market and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHARLES KLECKNER,
Manager.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates always on hand.

RAIL ROADS.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 24, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:30 and 10:55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connection for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1:15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 6:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M., Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 8 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 8:30 and 6:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.

On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. Train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 12:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,
On and after November 19, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:45 daily; Philadelphia 8:10 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 5:50 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 9:30 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:55 A.M., Kingston 10:00 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 11:50 A.M.; Harrisburg 1:30 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 8:20 P.M., proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 P.M.

PACIFIC EXPRESS Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 11:20 P.M.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:40 P.M.; passengers by this train remain over night at Northumberland leaving the following morning at 7 A.M., arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:30 P.M. daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton at 5:30 P.M.; Pittston 5:20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:05 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M., Washington 8:30 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 8:30 A.M.; Pittston 8:20 A.M.; Kingston 8:50 A.M.; Bloomsburg 9:07 A.M.; Danville 9:54 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 12:15 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:40 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandaigua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers are as low as by any other route.

A. N. DUBARRY, E. S. YOU NG,
Gen'l Supt., Harrisburg, Pa. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
ISAAC M. SCHOEMERHORN,
Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:35 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:35 A.M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 2:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:34 P.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:35 A.M.; Leave Erie at 5:50 P.M., arrive at New York at 5:30 P.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For further information regarding passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General